

## THE REBELS AND KING COTTON.

### CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CUMBERLAND

**THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.**

The Secretary of War has decided that the term three fourths, used in connection with veteran regiments, means three-fourths of the organization staying together, and does not include men absent in prisons, hospitals, or convalescent camps. Men belonging to veteran regiments, who have not served two years, and consequently do not come within the limits of re-enlistment, will be permitted to go on furlough with the main body of the regiment, in case it goes into an organization, provided they agree to re-enlist as soon as they come within the limits. Men who come within the limits, yet decline to re-enlist, will not be granted furloughs.

In looking at this description of really earnest champions of the South we shall find them, like the others, divided between the two motives to which I have referred.

There are not a few of the most authoritative of these champions who, by some strange aberration which almost amounts to an idiosyncrasy, have grown up in the conscientious belief that our national Union was never, and never meant to be, any thing better than a hope of sand—the feeblest voluntary compact, ungrounded by a single defense against the inevitable storm which the State Rights doctrine would bring down upon it, and even the poor respect of reverence, that no State owed it obedience any further than suited its own convenience. Such a fancy must naturally engender contempt for the Union whenever a contingency might arise to bring it into conflict with State pretension.

We may trace this extraordinary doctrine to political vice which has been incurred in the peculiar constitution of Southern society, and which has given the predominant hue to all characteristic Southern opinion; the most pernicious vice of an exorbitant and engrossing State pride—a sentiment which, we may say, is not only dangerous, but fatal

Second. It would have silenced at once that popular outcry against *corruption* which was found so effective in the beginning of the quarrel in eradicating a prejudice against the Government, by charging it with the perpetration of a *flagrant outrage* against States that were merely asserting their constitutional rights. For rebellion has been the nature aggressive, every man would acknowledge that the Government would be but in the performance of its glarest duty in arraying the force of the country to resist the blow aimed at it and to punish the assailant. If there be any obligation more distinctly sanctioned by the concurrent opinion of mankind or the law of nations, and the neglect of which is stigmatized by a deeper degree than any other in the sphere of public duty, it is that which is demanded of every nation to protect the welfare of its people against "prive conspiracy, sedition, and rebellion"—those three grievous plagues of organized society against which the church weekly invokes the delivrance of Heaven. If, therefore, the rebel leaders had announced

more it. The writers in the interest of legitimacy, as that is understood in European law, say it must be a condition of intolerable and irremediable oppression. Our American doctrine does not go so far as that. We substitute for it a reasonable apprehension of an incurable perversion of government towards the invasion of public or private rights. And, even in that case, revolution cannot justly be resorted to until, by appeal to all the normal or appointed means of redress, it is proved that remedy is hopeless. Short of these conditions, revolution is the greatest of crimes, the blacker in proportion to the unreality of the asserted grief or the neglect of the resort to the ordained process of amendment. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of any justifiable motive to revolution in a popular representative government, where the whole sovereign power resides in the people themselves, and their constitution and laws are subject to any amelioration suggested by the popular will. Certainly the founders of our Government supposed that, in the scheme they matured, they had forever extinguished the right of revolution.

But those I have enumerated are, at least, the conditions to which the leaders of the present rebellion would be bound to submit their action if they enticed a design to overthrow the Union by force; and, confessing that design, they would occupy simply the position of rebels fully aware of the hazards and the penalty of their undertaking.

the day in the theatre. The hotels were filled with strangers, loud, peremptory, and fierce. A friend of the Union could not mingle in these crowds without certainty of a result, nor even sometimes without danger of personal violence. The recusant members of the Convention were pried with every expedient to enforce their submission. The weak were derided, the timid bullied, the wavering cajoled with false promises and false representations of the state of opinion in the country. Those who could not be reached by these arguments, but who were found pliable to more genial impulses, were assailed by flattery, by the influences of friendship, by the blandishments of the dinner-table, and finally carried away by the wild enthusiasm of the day.

And, again, if there really be any considerable portion of the people of the United States—sufficiently considerable to originate authentic opinion—who believe in the doctrine of secession and are capable of the enormity of this revolt to bring it into exercise—then, also for that reason, let the war go on until every fibre of that pestilient heresy is cut out and forever destroyed in the fire of popular censure, that no germ of it may remain to engender a new growth of disaster and ruin in this beautiful garden of American liberty.

PAUL AMBROSE.

## THE MALDEN ROBBERY AND MURDER

"We noticed that many of the Boston clergy made the history of this miserable man (Edward Greer) the theme of their discourses on Sunday last, holding it forth as a warning to the young men of their congregations, and entreating them to mark the process by which he sunk to ruin. There is need of these warnings and cautions in all parts of our land. Our young men are living too much in the present, are too impatient of delay, and too show, and dishonest indifference to the future. Their debt, are characteristic of thousands of our youth. They think it disgraceful to live frugally and within their means. The habits they form not only exhaust their pecuniary means and compel them to run into debt, but their moral character suffers, and they are unable to do the work which is entrusted out, till they are prepared to go to the hospital, and to commit crimes of the darkest kind to relieve themselves of debt, or to keep up the display and the self-indulgence to which they have become enslaved. Hundreds of young men in this city are living in a style and at an expense which cannot be sustained by their earnings or by any honest means. They are unable to do the work of their obligations honestly. They must rob or cheat some body to keep up the show for any length of time."

THE PROCEEDS OF A GREAT FAIR

The managers of the Cincinnati Fair for the Sanitary Commission have paid over to the Commission \$220,000. The following account of "disbursements" shows the expense of carrying on the Fair.	
Paid rent of 7 Mozart Rooms three weeks.....	\$3,000 00
Paid rent for Greenwood Hall, Palace Gardens and two rooms, 174 Vine a rest.....	1,003 83
For goods to replace upon tables, and refreshments at dining saloon.....	15,331 77
Loss on counterfeit and mutilated notes.....	116 70
Paid for building, fitting up labor with furniture, printing, coal, stationery, paper, &c.....	24,401 84
Paid over to Sanitary Commission.....	220,000 00
	<b>\$63,851 64</b>

On Tuesday, while a clerk in the New York custom-house was engaged in stowing away three bags of gold, each containing, it is said, the sum of five thousand dollars, one of them was stolen, and no trace has since been discovered as to the whereabouts either of the bag or its purloiner. The office was crowded at the time of the theft by parties paying duties.

Judge NELSON, of the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, has decided that citizens of States in rebellion are to be considered as enemies, and are not entitled to sue in that court. The decision was made in the case of Israel G. Nash, of Salem, North Carolina, complainant against Lyman Dayton et al., of St. Paul, citizens of Minnesota.